

ARCHITECTURE

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No. 1

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PROFESSIONAL COMMENT.

IT is unusual for an official report to have any human interest except a purely statistical one. This is not the case, however, with the report of the Tenement House Department for the years from 1903 to the end of 1905, which, though tardy in coming from the press, was worth waiting for, as it follows the excellent plan inaugurated by Mr. de Forest when he was in charge of the Department, and in consequence, is a document which would be a valuable addition to any architectural library. Following the precedent established in the original report, it contains a number of typical plans carefully figured, showing how various problems may be solved practically under the existing statutes, but we regret to see that, unlike its predecessor, it fails to give the designers the credit for their solutions of the problem. Naturally a large part of the report is statistical, but even these figures go far to prove the wisdom of many of the reforms inaugurated by the law now in force and showing a steady increase in the annual construction of tenements since the present law went into effect, forming one of the best arguments to combat the oft repeated criticism of the speculative element that municipal supervision retards the building of homes for the poor. In fact, the actual number of houses now built from year to year compares very favorably with the conditions existing under the old regime, except in the year just prior to the passage of the present act, when, naturally, all the speculators desired to improve their holdings under the cheaper conditions then existing. The report is profusely illustrated, not only with the plans referred to, but also with a large number of photographs indicating in a most practical way the abuses with which the Tenement House Commissioner has to contend and the practical effect of the reforms which the law enforces. The number of violations filed during the period covered by the report would cause the uninitiated reader to believe that law-breaking is a chronic habit with the tenement house owner and builder, but when it is remembered that these violations may be put on for the most trivial causes the large total may be more easily understood.

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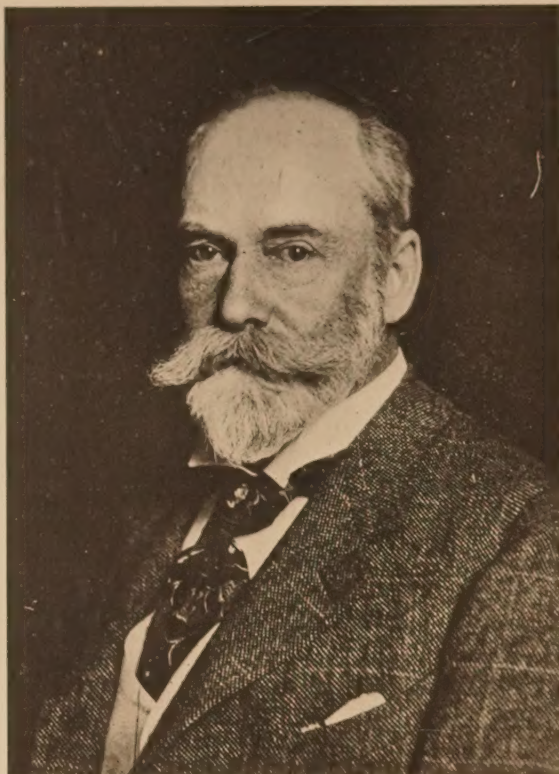
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The illustrated REVIEW of the School of Architecture is now ready for distribution and a limited number of copies can be supplied to those who will enclose 24 cents in stamps with their application. Address, for the REVIEW, Professor Warren P. Laird, College Hall, as above.

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Architects of To-Day.

CHARLES W. CLINTON, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell.

The principal complaint which the Architect has to find with the Tenement House Department, is the enormous amount of time which it takes to transact business with the officials in charge. A visit to the Department for a matter even of little importance is apt to take the entire morning, and this business is usually of such a character that the Architect cannot entrust it to a subordinate unable to decide immediately what may be done in the event of any difference of opinion with the official in charge, as that would entail another visit and the loss of another morning. In fact the time spent at the Department by the average Architect is such that it is absolutely impossible for any man doing business with the Tenement House Department to charge his clients sufficient to compensate him for the large amount of time and labor expended on alterations of minor importance and upon which his commission must necessarily be small.

THE Jury in the competition for the design for the new home of the Bureau of American Republics, to be erected in Washington, made its decision promptly and selected Mr. Albert Kelsey and Mr. Paul P. Cret, Associated Architects, both of Philadelphia, as the successful competitors. Prizes in the open competition were awarded to Edward P. Casey and Arthur Dillon of New York, who received the first prize of \$3,000; John Russell Pope of New York, to whom was awarded the second prize of \$2,000, and Peter de Gelleke, Jr., and William T. L. Armstrong, also of New York, who secured the third prize of \$1,000. The Jury was composed of Charles F. McKim, Henry Hornbostel and Austin W. Lord, and their decision has

since been approved by the Secretary of State and Mr. John Barrett, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

ONE of the questions agitating the Building Code Revision Commission, and upon which some of its members desire suggestions, is the method to be adopted for the examination of the Licensed Constructors, should the scheme previously announced in ARCHITECTURE for the creation of this class of men be embodied in the new Code. There is always a suspicion of a purely official examining board. This suspicion now exists in relation to certain other Municipal boards from which licenses are obtained. It is of prime importance that such a board should be, like "Caesar's wife," above suspicion, and it seems to us that certain recognized technical societies would feel honored at the opportunity to appoint a member of such an examining board, who would serve without pay, and we suggest for this purpose one member of the New York Chapter of the Institute of Architects, one member of the Brooklyn Chapter, a member of the Mason Builders' Association, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Superintendent of Buildings. Such a Board would place no expense whatever upon the city. They might be provided with one room in the Bureau of Buildings, which would answer all their clerical needs and the Code might provide that an employee of the Bureau could assume the duties of Secretary as part of his regular work. We believe it very important that the members of this commission should serve without pay. The honor of appointing such men would be sufficient inducement for the technical bodies mentioned to be anxious to secure the best men, and we believe such a board, if created,



Architects of To-Day.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell.



Architects of To-Day.

COL. J. HOLLIS WELLS, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell.

would be absolutely free from any political or other bias, and further more, in view of the fact that the New York Code usually forms a model for similar statutes throughout the entire country, it would, undoubtedly, have a positive ethical influence in attempting to take Municipal Building regulations to some extent out of politics. The system is by no means a new one. Something in the same character is in vogue in the method of surveys and in the composition of the Board of Examiners as now constituted. In London the district surveyors, who really assume the duties of our Superintendent of Buildings within their geographical district, are all appointed upon the nomination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

IN the days of the Dutch East India Company the Collected Pond known to the Dutch as "Kolck" supplied a greater part of the money from its pearl shells, which, together with Beaver skins and bales of tobacco, formed the coin of the realm in the Island of Manhattan. Since this pond was filled up in the early part of the 19th century it has caused the city to pay out much more than it ever gave. The Criminal Courts were built in the center of the pond, and this fact, together with the building of the subway, has caused the building to sink some 4" into the mire, so that recently the Commissioner of Public Works has appointed Mr. Daniel E. Moran Civil Engineer and Mr. Rudolph P. Miller, the former Chief Engineer of the Building Department, to make an investigation and to see what can be done towards stopping the settlement. The theory advanced in the daily papers that the trouble is due to the rotting of the piles upon which the foundations rest hardly

seems consistent with the absolute knowledge which we have of the amount of water in this section, particularly as in 1730 the region of Canal Street for an area of over 70 acres was covered with marsh and low bushes, and in some cases the old pond was said to be 50 ft. deep.

THE death of William LeBaron Jenney of Chicago, who died of paralysis in Los Angeles on June 14th at the age of 74, removes a man whose influence upon the modern architecture of this country was equalled by very few throughout the length and breadth of the land. Although Mr. Jenney was not an originator of the skyscraper, it promptly appealed to his constructive genius, and a large number of improvements in the structures in this class are due to his ability. In reconstruction of the city of Chicago after its disastrous fire Mr. Jenney played an important part.

WITH regret we note the death of Mr. William Schickel of the well known firm of Schickel & Ditmars, New York. In his long professional career, Mr. Schickel established a reputation for exceptional business ability and a most conscientious service to the interest of his clients. He was recognized as authority in institutional work and many notable buildings are monuments to his memory.

AT the Executive Board meeting of the Architectural League of America held in Toronto on June 19th, the permanent headquarters of the Architectural League were established at 729 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and Mr. H. S. McAllister, the ex-Secretary of the Washington Architectural Club and now Vice President of the same, was appointed permanent Secretary of the League.



Architects of To-Day.

FREDERICK W. WINTERBURN, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell.



PERSPECTIVE (FROM WATER FRONT), CHURCH STREET TERMINAL OFFICE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell, Architects.

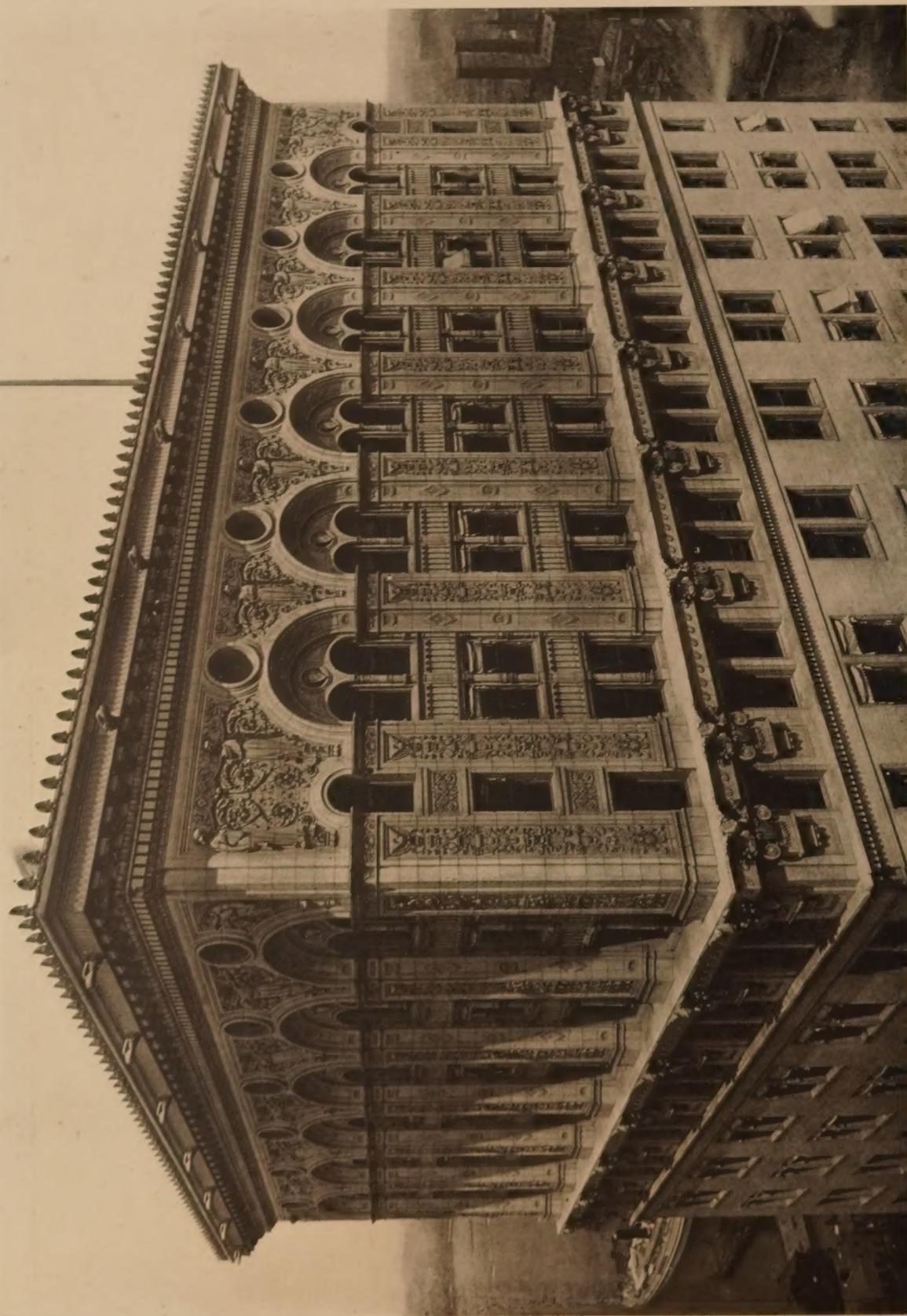


PERSPECTIVE (FROM CHURCH AND CORTLANDT STREETS), CHURCH STREET TERMINAL OFFICE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell, Architects.



PERSPECTIVE, U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects.



DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES, U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo



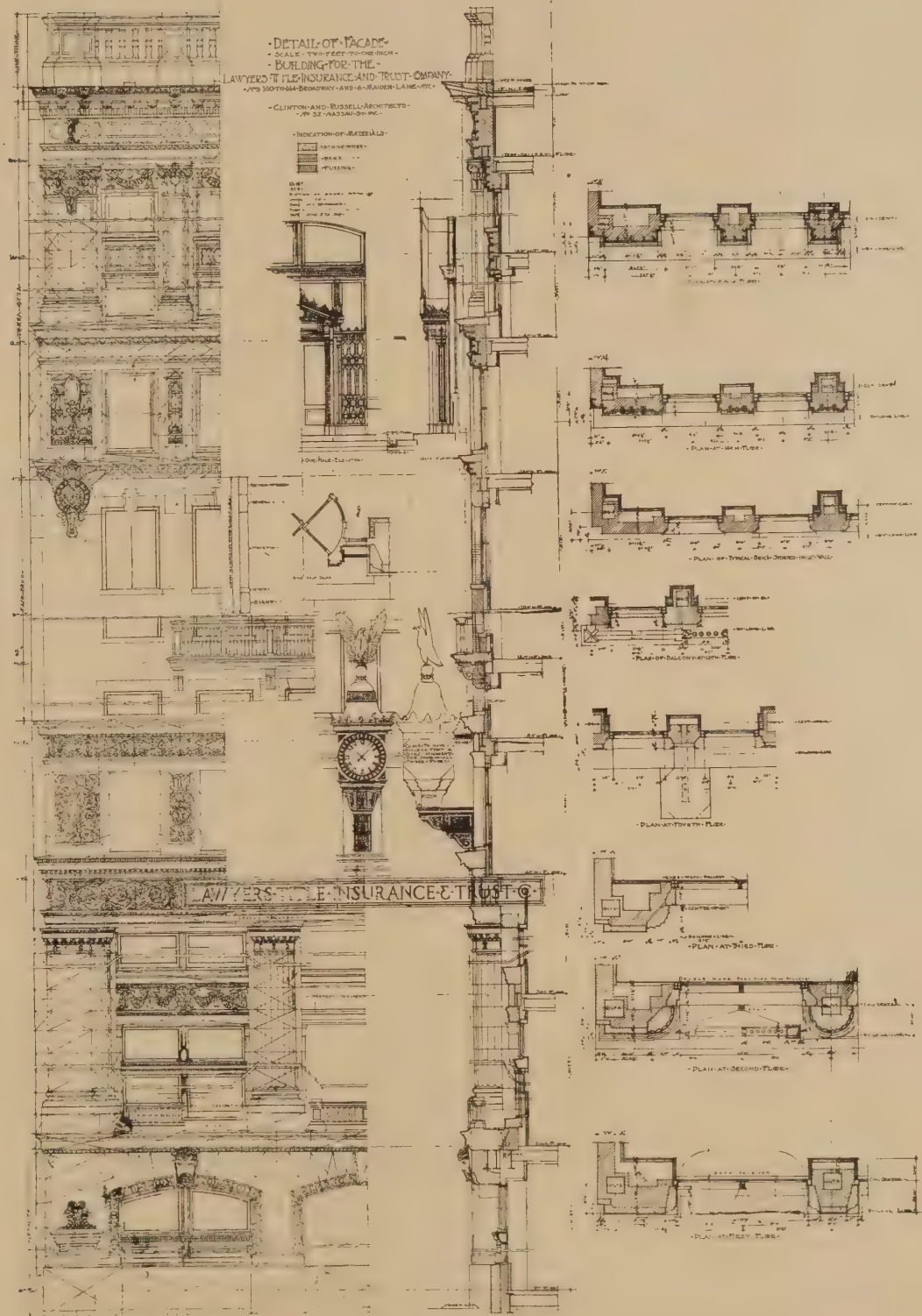
CLIMAX & BUNCH, ARCHITECTS. WATSON, PHOTO.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK. PHOTO BY ADAM T. COLE.

DETAIL OF HALL, U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING, NEW YORK.



PERSPECTIVE, LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell, Architects.

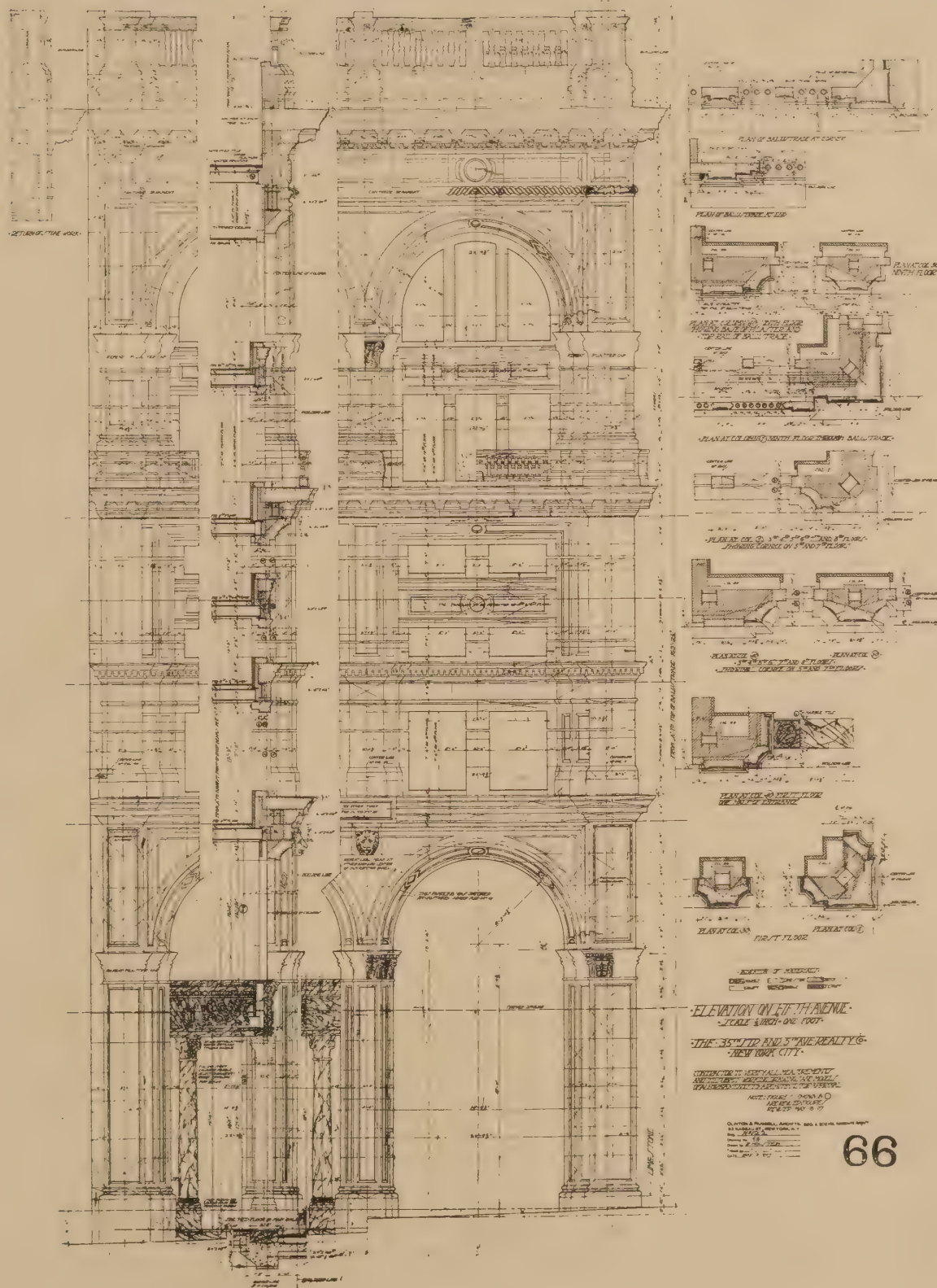


DETAIL OF FACADE, LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects.



PERSPECTIVE, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND 35TH STREET, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell, Architects. Geo. A. Boehm, Associate.



FIFTH AVE. ELEVATION, THE ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Clinton & Russell, Architects. Geo. A. Boehm, Associate.



CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, BROAD AND BEAVER STS., NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects.



THE APHTHROP APARTMENTS, 78TH AND 79TH STS., BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE., NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects.

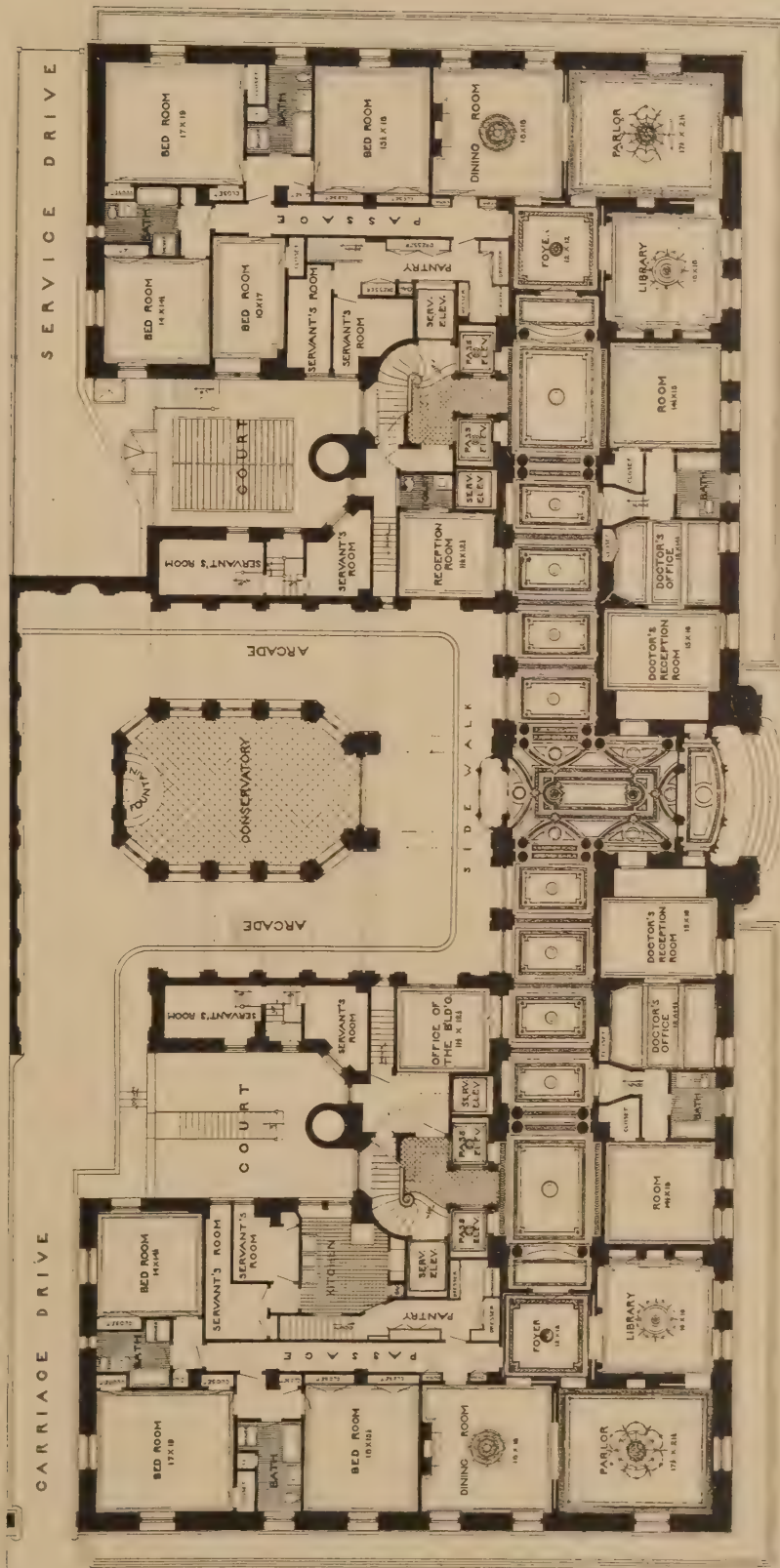


THE LANGHAM APARTMENTS, CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 73D ST., NEW YORK.

The Architectural Terra Cotta executed by Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo.

American Radiators. Otis Elevators.





ENTRANCE HALL, THE LANGHAM APARTMENTS, NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLANS, THE LANGHAM APARTMENTS, NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects.



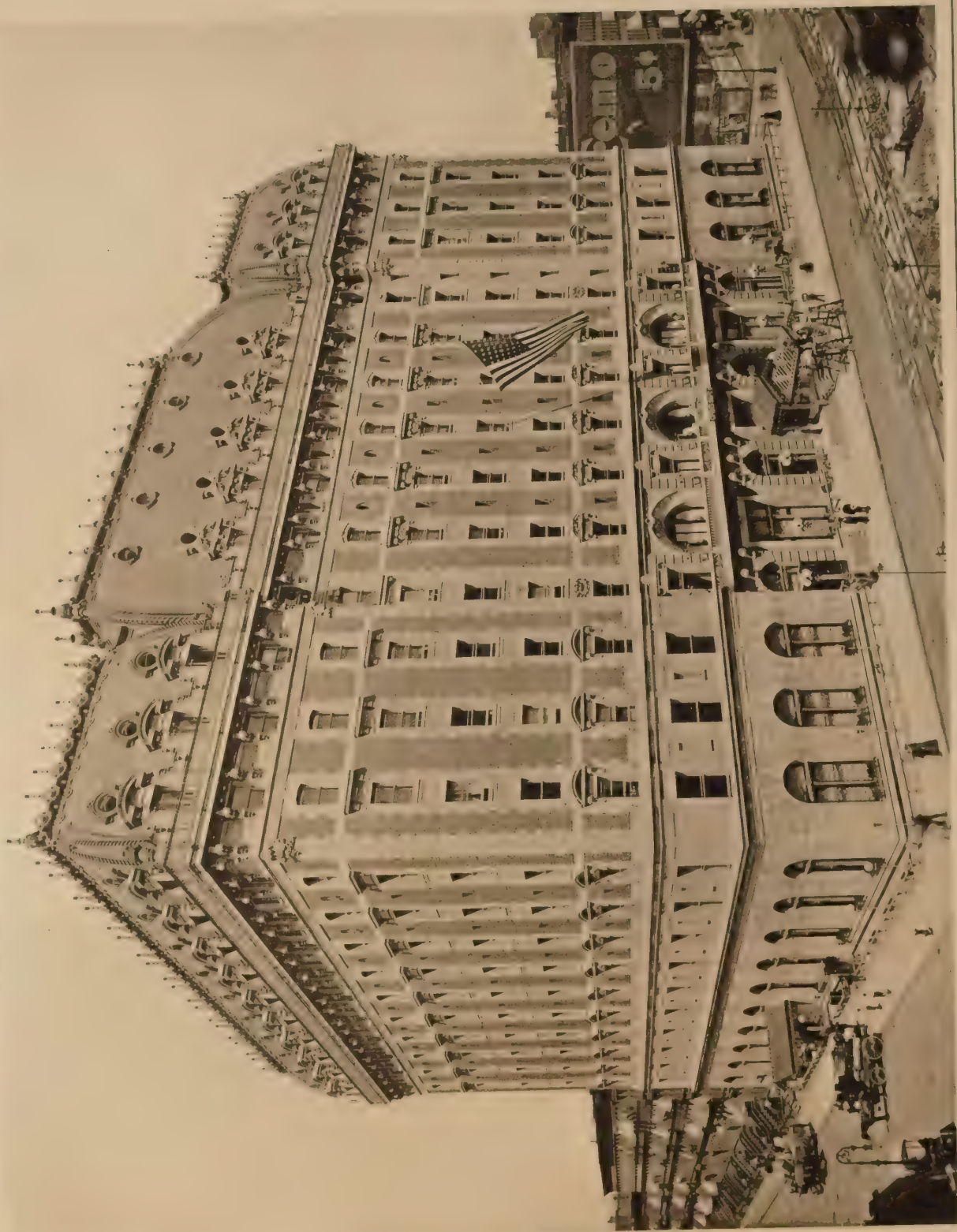
BANKING ROOM, U. S. MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros Photo.



LAW LIBRARY, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 32 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

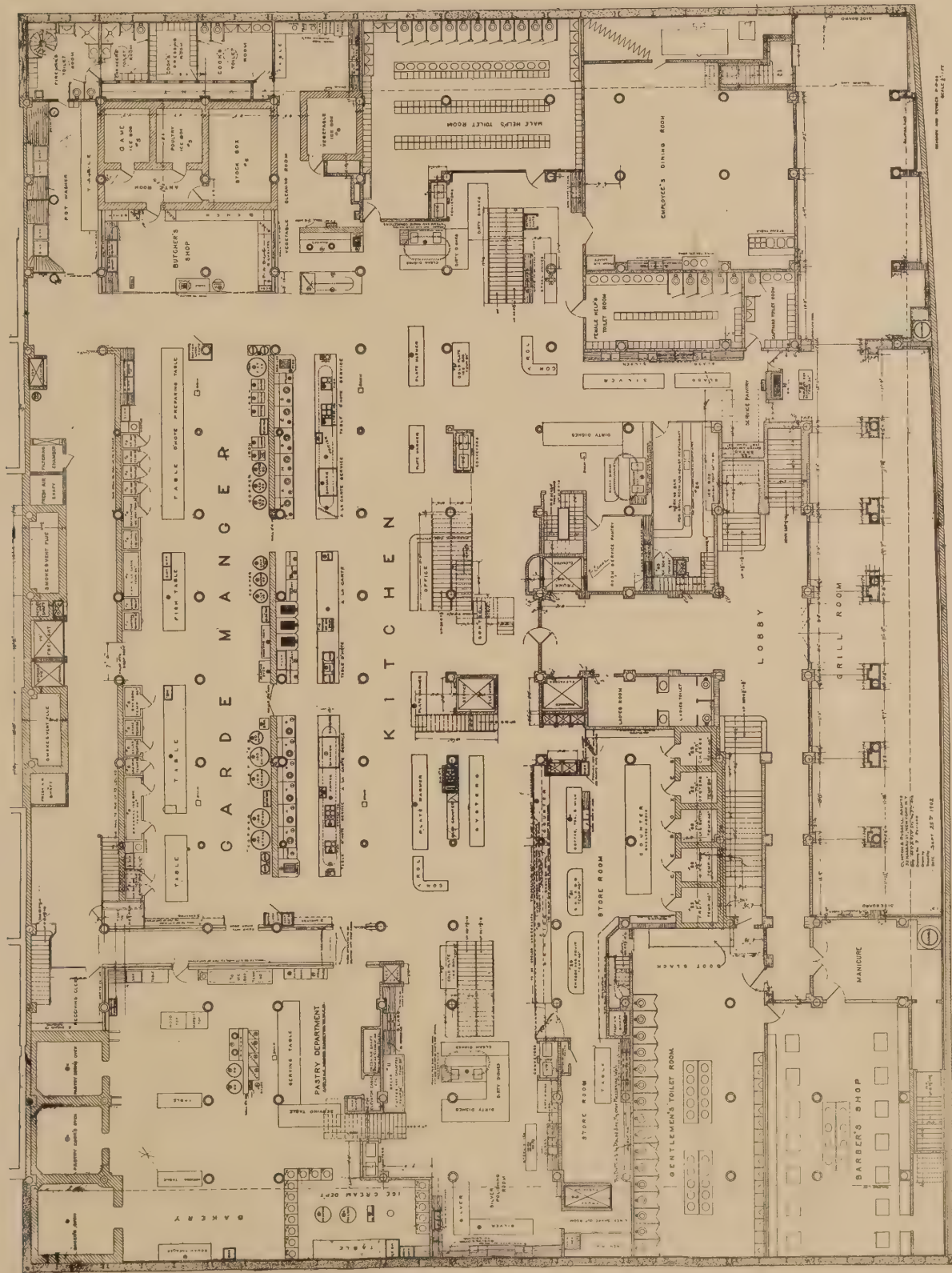
Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo.



HOTEL ASTOR, LONG ACRE SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Otis Elevators.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo.



Clinton & Russell, Architects.

BASEMENT PLAN, HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK.



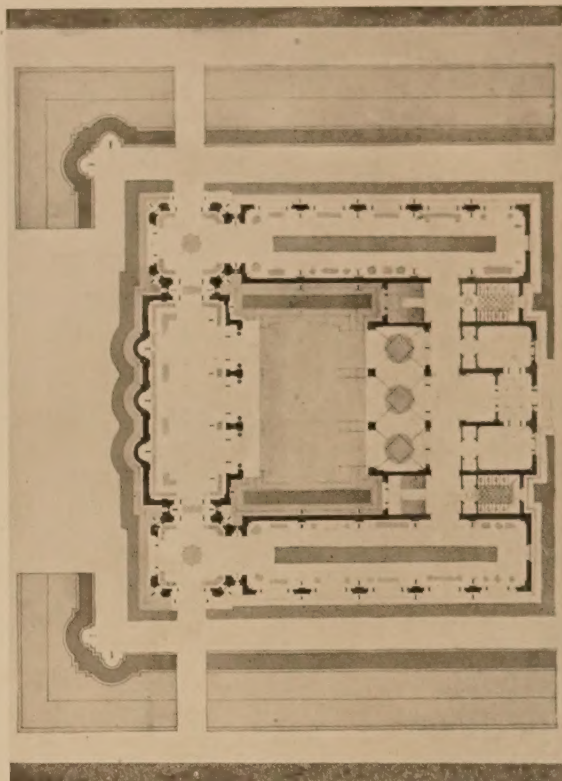
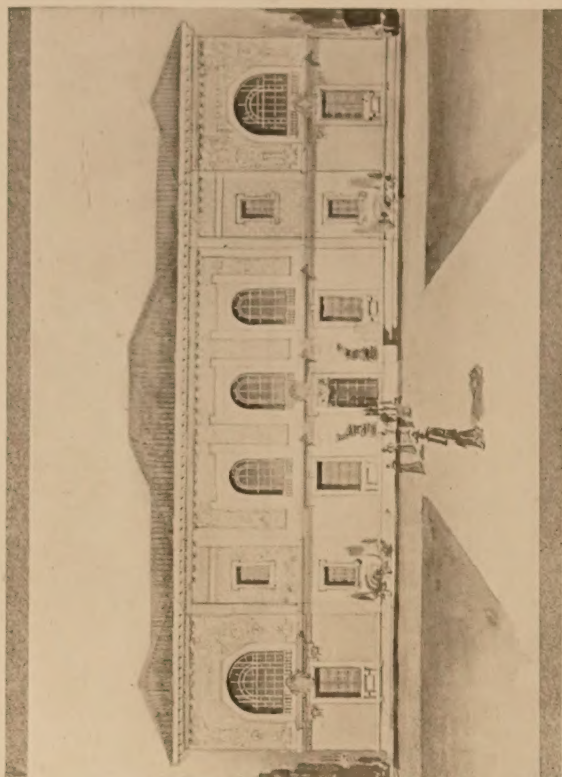
SIXTY WALL STREET OFFICE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Chas. T. Wills, Inc. Builder.
The Architectural Terra Cotta executed by Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. Otis Elevators.



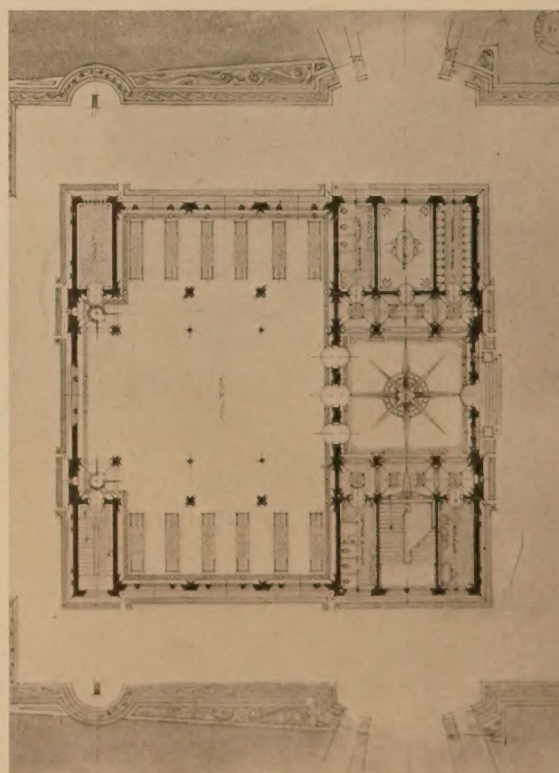
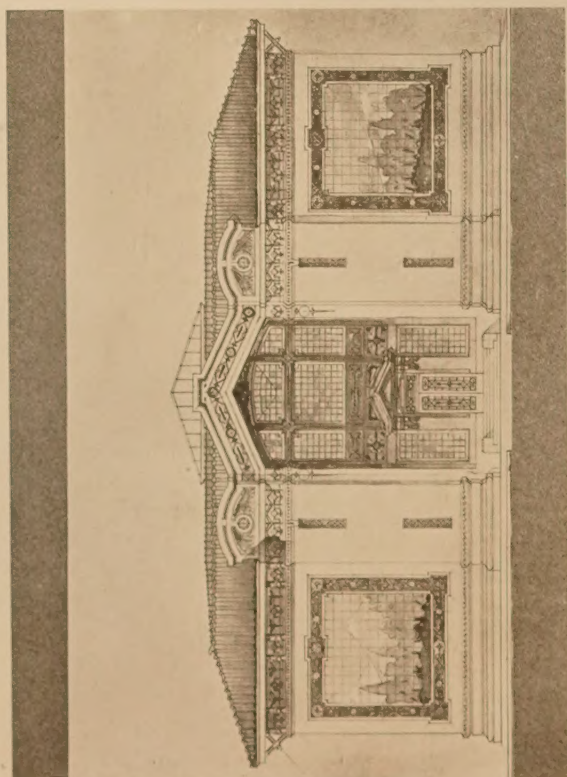
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, PARK AVE. AND 34TH ST., NEW YORK.
Otis Elevators.

Clinton & Russell, Architects. Wurts Bros. Photo.



S. L. Roust. Atelier Carnegie.

I. Mention.



A. M. Kirschbaum. Atelier Jallade-Prevot.

I. Mention.

BEAUX ARTS COMPETITION—A HANDICRAFT SHOP AND MUSEUM.

The Society of Beaux Arts Architects

INCORPORATED 1894.

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Chairman Committee on
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CLASS B—PLAN PROBLEM.

A HANDICRAFT SHOP AND MUSEUM.

BY CHAS. N. COGSWELL.

It is proposed to erect a building for a limited association of men and women workers in the so-called Arts and Crafts. This building will be of two stories above ground, with the following requirements as to plan:

First Floor:

Entrance Hall.

Main stairway to second story, and service stairway.
Office.

Reception room for visitors.

A show room or rooms for the exhibition and sale of the finished products of the shops, and which will also serve as a Museum for the collection of objects belonging to the Workers' Association.

Second Floor:

Rooms for the workers in the different crafts; such as jewelry and the precious metals, bookbinding, leather work, etc.

A small library.

A lunch room, pantry and kitchen.

Coat rooms, toilet rooms and a fireproof vault should be provided on both floors.

Dimensions of the lot, which is open on all sides, 100' x 100'.

Drawings Required:

For the esquisse: 2 plans a façade and a section at 1-16" scale in ink.

For the Rendu:

2 plans and a section at 3/8" scale and the façade at 3-16". The disposition of the rooms will be marked on the rendered plans.

LLOYD WARREN,
Chairman Committee on Education.

REPORT OF JUDGMENT.

Speers, J. A.	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	1st M
Wenzell, Herbert	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	1st M
Puls, C. H.	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	1st M
Kirschbaum, A. M. . . .	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	1st M
Adams, C. C.	New York	Atelier Office of Geo. B. Post & Son	1st M
Smith, E. M.	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	1st M
O'Brien, F. O.	New York	Atelier 42 East 23d St.	H C
Romer, Charles,	New York	Atelier Hornbostel	H C
Bruyere, L. U.	New York	Atelier Jallade-Prevot	1st M
Roust, S. L.	Pittsburg	Atelier Carnegie	1st M
Forsyth, Jas. H.	Philadelphia	Atelier T. Square	1st M

THE SCHOOLS OF ORNAMENT.*

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Louis XIV.

Born at St. Germain-en-Laye 1638. Died at Versailles 1715. Colbert, Louis, minister of finance, founded the "Academie Royale" of architecture, sculpture and painting, and established the famous factory of the Gobelins tapestries, named from the brothers Gobelins, dyers. Le Pautre, Watteau, Boulle, Caffieri, du Goulon, Pineau, Romie, Toro, Julienne, Charmeton, Jean Berain, J. H. Mansard, J. B. A. le Blond, Claude Perrault, Aviler, de Cotte, Puget, Le Brun, Soufflot, Bullet, J. B. Toro.



THE reign of Louis Le Grand extended from 1643 to 1715. Great he was. Great were his armies, his wars and his victories. Great was his architecture and its ornament, and great were his Mistress de Maintenon, his bigotry, his cruelty to the Huguenots and his sowing of taxes and oppressions, bearing fruit finally in the greatest social uprising of man against man which the world has ever known, the Revolution. Here then was a period in which we might expect to see fine wares brought to market when such a lively King and court were purchasers, and fine indeed are the designs of the time. A studied elegance and restraint such as would please one of the most cultivated and luxurious courts of Europe is indicated in all designs.

Among the repetitions of ornament observable are the acanthus or other foliage, often with sharply serrated edges when used in flat decorations and shells. Latticed backgrounds on panels appear, and the massive work of Le Pautre in tiresome heaviness and richness suggests the era of discomforts and ponderous powdered wigs and of other court paraphernalia which must have burdened eye and body. But Le Pautre was not in an architectural sense "l'etat." There is, besides his, a considerable variety in the work of other designers of the period, such as Boulle, Caffieri, du Goulon, Pineau, Charmeton, etc., and a great delicacy is observable in flat mural decoration, book covers, etc. Jean Berain, designer and draughtsman, produced prolifically sketches of all kinds, from tableware and plate up to more important works.

At Versailles the tendency to greater freedom appears, and the cartouche develops a pronounced smooth boss with more curl to the enveloping foliage, while the consoles become more refined, the borders more perfect, with their straight reeds intersected frequently by curved leaves or other ornamental interruptions. The Roman still crops out in heavy



Bottom of Panel.

* A series of articles written by Mr. William Winthrop Kent, Architect, forming part of "A Treatise on Locks and Builders' Hardware," by Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., and Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This book is profusely illustrated and contains more than 1100 pages, 4x6 1/2". John Wiley & Sons, Publishers. Price, \$3.00. It is the intention of the publishers of ARCHITECTURE to reprint one school in each number.



Capitals by J. Berain.

mouldings in bigness of motif, here and there, but the tendency is finally toward the coming carnival of Rococo.

This was the Augustan age of arts and letters for France, and Corneille, Racine and Moliere are names whose works offset much of the disaster soon to follow.

Among the architects Jules Hardouin Mansard was a favorite of Louis XIV., and built the Palace of Versailles and the Invalides.

This was not the one who invented the Mansard roof, that being a production of his uncle, François Mansard.

Le Brun and Pierre Bullet also flourished at this period,



Panel by Simon Vouet.



Balcony and Doorway, Rue St. Louis-en-l'Île, Paris.



Designs by J. B. Toro.



Capitals by J. Berain.

and Soufflot did many important works, among them the Pantheon at Paris.

Claude Perrault built the east façade and colonnades of the Louvre, ranking as one of the great architectural designs of Europe.

The designs of Le Pautre are distinguished by their great richness and solidity, such as marked certain periods of the Italian Renaissance, and they were and still are widely published and studied. Berain's designs show a deep knowledge of the effectiveness of contrasting scale in ornament, and of the value of the interlace, when used with radically different forms such as foliage, fruit, etc. The lack of just such knowledge accounts for much of the uninteresting modern work.



Panel by Le Pautre.



Woodwork, Chateau de Bercy.